(b) and (c) Review and rationalisation of subsidies is a continuous and ongoing process and the Government has been taking corrective steps, whenever necessary. The Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-07) aims at improving the fiscal health of the Government, both at the Centre and at the State levels by making necessary corrections in the subsidy and the pricing regime for public provisioning of services.

Participation of Private firms in Pension Funds

2932. SHRI S.P.M. SYED KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would allow public and private firms to launch pension funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set-up a Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority to govern those firms involved in pension funds; and

(d) whether any Bill is pending before the House in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL): (a) to (c) Government has decided to introduce a defined contribution pension scheme for new entrants to Government service, except to the armed forces in the first stage, which will also be available on a voluntarily basis, to others. Pension Funds will be regulated through a new and independent Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority. The pension assets would be managed by pension fund managers (PFMs) each of whom would offer a variety of schemes.

(d) No, Sir.

Credit deposit ratio of States

†2933. PROF. RAM DEO BHANDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of credit-deposit ratio of various States, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) whether credit-ratio as compared to the deposits of banks in Bihar is far less than the ratio of other States and that of the national ratio due to non-cooperation of banks;

(c) whether Government propose to issue guidelines to banks in Bihar to bring this ratio at par with the national ratio; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL) : (a) State-wise CD Ratio for the year ended March, 2002 is given in the enclosed Statement. (*See* below).

(b) As seen from the Annexure, CD Ratio differs from State to State. Whereas the CD Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Bihar is lower as compared to some of the States in the country, it is higher when compared to that of some other States. However, CD Ratio of Bihar is lower when compared to CD Ratio at all India level.

(c) and (d) The Public Sector Banks have already been advised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in 1980 and again in 1995 to achieve a CD Ratio of 60% in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches on an all India basis and to ensure that wide disparity in the ratios between different States/Regions is avoided in order to minimize regional imbalances in credit deployment. There has also been regular discussion on improving the CD Ratio in the various fora under the lead Bank Scheme such as SLBC, BLBC and DLRC meetings.

Statement

CDR of all Scheduled commercial banks for the year March 2002

Sr. No.	Region/State/UT	2002
A.	Northern Region	66.26
1.	Haryana	43.28
2.	Himachal Pradesh	28.04
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.94
4.	Punjab	42.35
5.	Rajasthan	48.8
6.	Chandigarh	112.31
7.	Delhi	88.15

Sr. No.	Region/State/UT	2002
B.	North Eastern Region	29.96
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.74
2.	Assam	31.4
3.	Manipur	25.51
4.	Meghalaya	18.02
5.	Mizoram	25.87
6.	Nagaland	12.5
7.	Tripura	22.35
C.	Eastern Region	37.38
1.	Bihar	21.31
2.	Jharkhand	24.94
3.	Orissa	42.39
4.	Sikkim	16.02
5.	West Bengal	45.81
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	18.61
D.	Central Region	33.57
1.	Chhattisgarh	43.93
2.	Madhya Pradesh	46.46
3.	Uttar Pradesh	29.44
4.	Uttaranchal	29.26
E.	Western Region	88.64
1.	Goa	24.86
2.	Gujarat	45.07
3.	Maharashtra	107.09
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22.1
5.	Daman and Diu	9.95
F.	Southern Region	63.66
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.6
2.	Karnataka	29.75
3.	Kerala	42.76
4.	Tamil Nadu	84.29
5.	Lakshadweep	8.30
6.	Pondichery	31.18
	All India	62.31